The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,205.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	73 0
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Third and succeeding insertions	„	0 3
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

RIDOUT—January 15th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Bramley Ridout, 50th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SUTHERLAND—DUNBAR—January 15th, at St. Andrew's, Calcutta, Robert Sutherland, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 5th Lancers, to Elizabeth Hannah, daughter of William Dunbar, Esq., Brawl Castle, Cuttingal.

DEATH.

CRAWFORD—January 12th at Calcutta, Clarence Home, the eldest surviving son of Mr. Franklin Crawford, aged 4 years and 9 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

HENRICES—LYNN—January 16th, by License, at Emmanuel Church, Black Town, by the Rev. J. W. Wyack, M. A., George Henrices, to Miss Eliza Jane Lynn, eldest daughter of Mr. Lynn.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	14th	„ Muscat	28th
Arrive Bussorah	16th	Arrive Bombay	31st

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 150 H. P., J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 1st February.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.

Kurrachee on.....16th and 30th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 760 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 5 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually 12 hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Ag nts.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	5 19	„ Coconada	6 20
„ Calicut	6 18	„ Masulipatam	8 20
„ Cochin	8 19	„ Madras	10 24
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Colombo	21	„ Colombo	18
„ Negapatam	10	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Madras	16 30	„ Cochin	1
„ Masulipatam	16 1	„ Calicut	16 1
„ Coconada	17 1	„ Cannanore	17 2
„ Vizagapatam	18 3	„ Mangalore	18 3
„ Bimlipatam	18 3	„ Carwar	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 [	Arrive Bombay	20

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., J. Saunders, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

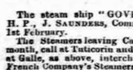
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Heypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipment to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	..Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Calingotta	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Gon	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cananore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cananore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	...Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	...Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 27th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 11th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul, Mangarole, Fore Bunder, Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUA WELL, JUGHUA AND JYTAPORE EACHWAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "RANJANE," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 31st February.

For Freight or Passage, (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their steamer "LORD CLYDE," to Kurrachee, at noon on SATURDAY the 27th instant.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1866.

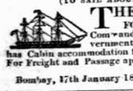
FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about the 1st February next.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 891 Tons Register, A. J. Molison, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on or about the 1st February next, has Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to Blackwell & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, by order of the Liquidators of the Oriental Ship Owning Association (Limited), the British iron-built ship "DOLBADDEN CASTLE," 209.36 tons Register, built in 1853 at Sunderland, England classed 12 years A 1 at Lloyds, belonging to the said Association, under charter from Bombay to Rice Port in Burmah in ballast, and from thence to England or the Continent with a Cargo of Rice or other lawful merchandize. For further particulars apply to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay 19th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....£69 Exclusive of

Second Class.....„ $5/ Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "RANGOON," 1,776 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain McGULLOCH, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 29th January, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 19th January 1866.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received in this Office after 2 P. M. on the 26th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Saturday 27th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Monday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "BARODA," 1,873 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Hazlewood, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, 30th January at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Friday, 26th. No brokerage will be allowed on any cheet of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. of 27th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th January 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1866.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Allotees of Shares in this Association, who have not as yet executed the Deed of Association, although they have paid the Calls, are hereby informed that unless they sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association before the 2nd proximo, the money paid by them shall be forfeited to the Association.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—With reference to the Notification dated the 15th December last, it is hereby notified, that in view to the proposal the Directors have since resolved on submitting at the Annual General Meeting, called on the 3rd proximo, for the voluntary winding up of the Association, they have not proceeded to declare the forfeiture of Shares on which the 2nd Call has not been paid.

R. BALCRISHNA, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

BYCULLA POLICE OFFICE.—Competitors are informed that they can obtain their Plans on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division.

Government would be glad to know the names of the authors of the designs honourably mentioned by the Committee.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES TWEEDIE in our Firm CEASED on the 4th instant.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

REFERRING to the above Notice we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. GUSTAVUS THOMSEN a PARTNER in our Firm, the business of which will hereafter be carried on under the style of MACNEE, THOMSEN & Co.

MACNEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th day of January next, at the Office of the undersigned, Cawasjee Patell Street, at 4 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at a Special General Meeting of the Company, held on the 23rd day of November:—

1. That the existing Deed of Settlement of the Company be cancelled; and that the Memorandum and Articles of Association produced be approved and passed as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
2. That the following Gentlemen be Members of the Board of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

The Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, (Chairman.)
J. A. Forbes, Esq.
Vensyekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkeresett, Esq.
Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq., and
Curseejee Furdoonjee Parakh, Esq.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
For Secretaries and Treasurers,
Broach Cotton Mills Company (Limited).

Bombay, 23rd December 1865.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on THURSDAY the 25th January 1866, and the days following, a quantity of old and serviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awings (old), Canvas, Sails, Rope, Copper (Brass and Iron, old), Coal Dust, &c. &c., For terms of Sale as usual, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOMAS ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th Jan. 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 51483, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. Venis Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up accounts parties are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last.

The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Association will be held at its Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.
2nd. To elect new Directors in the room of the present Directors, who retire from Office under Article 90 of the Deed of Association.

When also will be submitted the following Special Resolution:—

"That this Association be voluntarily wound up in pursuance of the provisions of Act. XCV. of 1857."

And in the event of this Resolution being adopted, the Meeting will proceed to the appointment of Liquidators.

B. BALKRISHNA.

7, Church Street, 17th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે મેકાનીકસ બીલ્ડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

બાકે મેકાનીકસ બીલ્ડીંગ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz.:—

For 3 months' sight	7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight	9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight	12 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BOMBAY LAND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1866.—INTEREST 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) and *secured by the Mortgage of Property valued at upwards of 90 per cent. over the amount of Loan.*

1st. The Financial Association of India and China (Limited) are prepared to receive applications for Certificates to a limited extent in the above Loan, similar to those issued for The Land Mortgage Loan.
2nd. Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards (in multiples of Rs. 500) will be received, and Certificates for the same will be issued to each Subscriber, which will be transferable by assignment endorsed, and registered at the Office of the Association.
3rd. The Loan will be repayable at the expiry of 6 months from the date of the Certificates, and will bear interest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
4. Mortgages already made to the Association of real property (consisting of Land, Houses, &c. in the Fort and Island of Bombay) and falling due at various dates in 1866 and 1867, the property being estimated by the Company's Valuators at the value of at least 60 per cent. above the amount of the loan, will be transferred to Trustees in Security for the repayment of the Loan.
5th. In addition to the Security of the above Mortgages, payment of Principal and Interest will be guaranteed by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) of which the Paid up Capital amounts to..... Rs. 60,30,000
Unpaid up 180,00,000
6. Preference of Allotment in the distribution of Certificates will be given according to priority of application, and it is expected that the Certificates will within a few days be ready for delivery.
7. Further particulars may be learned on application to the Officiating Manager, Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Officiating Manager.

23rd January 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application to
Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.
2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play in the Victoria Gardens every THURSDAY Evening until further notice.

Garden Rules.—No Carriages, or Horses, or Dogs are admitted into the Gardens, which are closed half an hour after sunset, or on Band nights half an hour after "God save the Queen" has been played. Carriages and Horses will be in opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Annual Subscription to the Society, Rupees 30.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th Dec. 1865.

N. B.—Seats are reserved especially for ladies on band nights.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* Head Office in Liverpool.—AGENTS in Bombay,

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Church Gate Street.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves as COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the style of HUTCHINSON, DODS & Co., in connection with Messrs. KER, DODS & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. DODS, KER & Co., Manchester.

JOHN S. DODS.
THOMAS HUTCHINSON.
HENRY D. DODDS,

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 16th Jan. 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting fixed for MONDAY the 29th Instant is POSTPONED in consequence of the audit of the accounts not being complete.

A Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors.
2. To consider a proposition that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

(If this Resolution be passed)

3. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

(If the Resolution be rejected)

4. To appoint two Directors in place of those who have retired.

JOHN C. TEASDALE, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1866.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.
EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ..	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits..	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 3d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	98½
Ditto ...	30 days' sight	97½
Ditto ...	60 Do. do.	96
Madras ...	30 Do. do.	97½
China ...	30 Do. do.	398

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
6,000,000	500	250	15	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
4,000,000	100	100	.....	Asiatic Bank ...	43 p ct dis.
500,000	500	300	.....	Asiatic Bank Corpn	45 p ct pm.
3,150,000	4,500	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
2,000,000	175	8	8	Bank of Bombay ...	150 p sh.
20,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ...	56 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Bombay City Bank ...	15 p ct pm.
3,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Prov. Bank	25 p ct dis.
5,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Corpn. ...	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Broker's Banking Company	25 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	62½	6	Central Bank ...	40 p ct dis.
600 000	500	300	15	Chartered Bank of India & China	(indsig nil)
2,000,000	200	200	2	China Bank ...	150 p c mn Par.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank ...	16 p ct pm.
1,500,000	500	300	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm nm
1,000,000	500	250	9	Delhi and London ...	35 p ct pm nm
625,000	250	250	10	East Indian Banking Corporation ...	20 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank ...	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	250	10	Imperial Banking Corporation ...	25 p ct dis.
500,000	250	250	20	Indian Peninsular Commercial Bank	55 p ct dis.
2,000,000	400	100	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6¼ p ct dis.
300,000	100	25	.....	London Bombay & Madras Bank ...	14 p ct dis.
5,000,000	1,000	1,000	10	Mercantile Bank ...	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 pct pm nm
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India, Scinde, Punjaut.	35 p ct dis.
750,000	250	250	20	Union Bank of Calcutta ...	45 pct pmnm
.....	.....	.....	.....	Zuzerat Bank ...	5 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

1,000,000	40	100	.....	Alliance Financial ...	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bharuch Gerolt Mob	Par.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bhattia Financial ...	No quotations.
750,000	200	100	.....	Bombay General Credit and Deben. ...	8 p ct dis.
600,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	30 p ct dis.
.....	.....	50	.....	Central India Financ	
.....	.....	50	.....	Elphinstone Financ	
5,000,000	40	5	.....	Financial Assn ...	No quotations.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Financial Assn. ...	
1200000	400	100	.....	India and China ...	
1,200,000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital	5 pct discount.
2,000,000	500	100	.....	Grand Finance Co ...	
500,000	400	50	.....	Industrial Finance Association ...	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Oriental Financia ...	No quotations.
600,000	400	50	.....	Royal Financia Corporation ...	
800,000	400	50	.....	Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000,000	100 00	6,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	5,200 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Co.	170 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do.	125 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	6,000	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	900 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	.....	Improved Land Investment Co. ...	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	5000	.....	Maragon Land and Reclamation Co. ...	1,900 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Port Canning ...	200 pm.
10,000	6,000	6,000	.....	Undawa Tramway Colaba Land Co. ...	2,675 per share.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	pr. S.				
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	No quotations.
80,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	
65,000	1,300	6,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2000	1,750	.....	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
.....	500	500	.....	Hajee Jaffur Ajee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Ld.) ...	Par.
.....	250	200	.....	Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
240,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Manockjee Petty's Spin. & Wear. Co.	
300,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
150,000	2,500	2,500	.....	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	No quotations
27,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co. ...	
	pr. ct				
1160,000	5,000	5,000	6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co.	
1,000,000	5,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co. ...	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

800,000	2,000	2,000	.....	Bombay Ship. Co.	
200,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co. ...	No quotations
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	225 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Burmah Steam-ship Co ...	No quotations.
180,000	6,000	2,500	.....	Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ...	
180,000	2,000	500	.....	Viegas Patent Ship & Foundry Co. ...	200 per share.
.....	1,000	1,000	.....	Wigram Shipping Co. Limited ...	No quotations.
.....	1,000	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co. ...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

40,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Contract and Building Co. ...	No quotations.
20,000	2,000	900	.....	Bonded Warehouse.	
200,000	1,000	250	15	Broacher & Co. (Ld.	
.....	.....	250	.....	Gun Coffee Co. ...	
5,000,000	100	100	.....	Hot Water Gas Co.	
116,670	1,000	50	.....	East India Cotton Agency ...	
45,000	200	100	.....	Khandeish Farming Co. ...	
610,000	500	100	.....	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	
3,500	350	200	.....	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited) ...	
30,000	1000	500	.....	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld).	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Secd. Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs.	88	
Sicca ...	Loan 1862-63	"	99
" " Co.'s "	1855-56	"	
" " "	1849-50	"	86½
" " "	1854-55	"	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan			102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55			Par.
Five and a half per cent.			106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes		10
Spanish Dollars		225
Cassino		220
Mexican Dollars		220
American Dollars		210
Five-FrancPieces		225
Bar Silver		1064
Gold Leaf		15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 23rd January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba.		Per candy.
Dhollera (New crop)	Rs.	430 to 435
Bhowsnugur and Mowa	"	430 to 435
Surat and Broach	"	400 to 405
Fundmadar	"	300 to 310
Veraval	"	300 to 340
Kuchlee	"	280 to 300
Dharwar (Sawjianed)	"	465 to 470
Dhollera (April and May)	"	450 to 455
Comraviddee (March and April)	"	435 to 440
Ditto (now ready)	"	430 to 435
Ringhunghat (New)	"	480 to 485

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.

Sergeant, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Sholapore.
Sheklton, Major J., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Preston, Major R., 44th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Thesiger, Major, 6th Dragoons, to Kurrachee.
Sheklton, Major J., Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Rimington, Captain S., 14th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmednugger.
Britten, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to the Concan.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th January.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the Native languages as follows:—

Hindoostanee.—Lieutenant E. S. Walcott, General List, attached to 10th Regiment N. I., Captain F. C. Davidson, 19th Regiment N. I., attached to 3rd Regiment N. I., Lieutenant F. C. Lingleton, General List, attached to 22nd Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant W. G. Gordon, General List, attached to 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Marathi.—Lieutenant F. P. Worthy, Staff Corps, Probation Commissariat Department; and Lieutenant F. Plimmer, 4th Foot, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Berar Revenue Survey.

The Commander-in-Chief will proceed on a Tour of Inspection to Khoje, on the 29th instant, and will be accompanied by the following Staff. The Adjutant General of the Army; The Military Secretary and one Aid-de-Camp. All correspondence to be addressed to Head Quarters Poona, in transit.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.
24 Alnager ..... Peterson ..... Calcutta, Dec 15.
" Rachel ..... Rogers ..... Liverpool, Sept. 6.
" Mirella ..... White ..... Liverpool, Sept. 18.
" Ellen Stuart ..... Lyons ..... Liverpool, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.
24 Rosile ..... LePan ..... Liverpool.
" Ismail ..... Marr ..... Calcutta.
" Revard ..... Douglas ..... Akyab
" Kazanjah (s) ..... Van Wulven ..... Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Kazanjah*.—R. B. Edgwick, Esq. Lady Franklin, and Miss Crocker.

The ship *Weatherfield*, M. B. Brown, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The S. S. *Manchester*, for Surat, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—January 17th, ship *Fier Cross*; January 18th, ships *Walmer Castle*, *Anahuac* and *Lord Clyde*.

DEPARTURE.—January 17th, steamer *India*, ships *Childerditchburg*, *Excelsior*, and ship (numbers not distinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 15th, ship *Seigarne*, from Pondicherry; January 16th, French steamer *Brymantie*, from Galle.

DEPARTURE.—January 12th, ship *Clara*, for London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Ball Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Holders of Receipts for the Original Issue of Shares are requested to forward them without delay in order to have them exchanged for Share Certificates.
D. J. KENNELLY, Secretary.

FOR SALE, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of Beds and Bedding for 20 Persons, and Argand and Globe Lamps, &c., Cooking Utensils, 4 Shigrams, 1 Phaeton, 4 Horses and Harness complete; and also the goodwill of the House. Full particulars can be ascertained of MR. CLARKE, Nabob's House, Mazagon.

NOTICE.—All Members wishing to attend the Byculla Club Ball on the 12th proximo, and whom the Ball List may not have reached, are requested to communicate their intention to the Honorary Secretary on or before MONDAY the 5th of February 1866.
R. HOCKINS, Captain R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla Club House, 23rd January 1866.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.
T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.
317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 16, Kalbadevee Road, 25th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Mirella*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain WHITE, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
JARDINE DOVGLE & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Mirella*.
Bombay, 24th January 1866.

FOR SALE.
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, &c. *Ex Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
2, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of MR. JAFFERJEE DOSSAJEE, Milliners, in our Shop, Meadow Street, No. 29, heretofore carried on under the name of JAFFERJEE DOSSAJEE & Co. has CEASED from the 1st instant, and the same is now carried on under the name of DOSSAJEE ESMAELJEE & Co.
DOSSAJEE ESMAELJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th January 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned, for freight or landing charges.
The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties from time to time.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. C. PENSON, General Manager.
Offices, Graham's Buildings.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ranjeet* will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 7 A. M. An additional Mail will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 9 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 30th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Cassoria*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Wednesday ..... 31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Time by Clock.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thurs.	25	Maraspasses 0 2 39 S. of Mercury at 7-1 P. M.	6 37	5 48	5 15	5 57	
Fri.	26	Mercury at 5-15 A. M.	6 37	5 48	5 50	6 10	
Sat.	27	Jupiter passes N of Mercy.	6 37	5 49	8 2	8 3	
Sun.	28	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 37	5 50	9 0	9 10	
Mon.	29	Full Moon at 6-59 P.M.	6 36	5 50	10 0	10 12	
Tues.	30	Charles I. beheaded.	6 36	5 51	10 45	11 6	
Wed.	31	Full Moon at 1-20 A.M.	6 36	5 51	11 25	11 44	

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 8 per Month.
Town Edition. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY,

No. IV. OF

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"N. Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter F.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 5	KURRACHEE	Jan. 19
AGRA	Jan. 13	LAHORE	Jan. 13
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 19	LONDON	Dec. 26
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 19
BANGALORE	Jan. 20	MALTA	Dec. 21
CALCUTTA	Jan. 16	MOCHT	Jan. 19
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 18
CEYLON	Jan. 18	OUDH	Jan. 17
COCHIN	Jan. 13	PENANG	Jan. 12
DELHI	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Jan. 13
FRANCE	Dec. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 30
HONGKONG	Jan. 5	SINGAPORE	Jan. 11

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1866.

IF it were not for the damaging fact that civilians are alike the most inveterate opponents of the open, and the most passionate advocates of the close, service system, much of what is said and written by them on the subject would undoubtedly carry the weight, and receive the consideration which unbiassed and impartial opinions invariably command. To base the necessity of perpetuating an error on historical traditional grounds is simply to acknowledge its formidableness, and our inability to overcome it. The golden characteristic of the age is progress, and the world is absolutely without a system, which is not undergoing some moral, political, social, or physical change. Everything, in fact, is in a state of healthy, active transition. Natural laws will admit of nothing being perfect, and however we may talk about an institution which in the lapse of time has moulded itself to the requirements of the people—admire the probity, honour, devotion to duty, independence of thought, and sympathy for the position of its members,—what right have we to assume that its abolition will not be followed by another based on improved principles—more liberal, more enlightened, and freer from class-prejudices and family pretensions? Limitation to opportunities for distinction is worse than an embargo on trade: it not only destroys the spirit of competition, but, even as civilians must admit, checks that of emulation, and the development of energies which emulation calls into play. The spirit of progress and improvement must, indeed, be dead in the civilian, who, despite the paradox that the noblest traditions grow obsolete looks upon administrative reforms, suggested by the failures of existing systems, and called up to supplement or supplant them, as "rash innovations," simply because they owe their paternity to no traditions—none such, certainly, as gave the civil service a constitution peculiarly its own, and the late East India Company an imperial power and monopoly such as were enjoyed by no other Company of traders. We think India is best without such traditions. It presents a field altogether too unbounded to be confined to the soaring ambition and official enterprize of merely a class: it has long enough been the milch cow of an exclusive service, and traditions, themselves, must give way before the undisputed right of others to a share of the nutriment, in which a family more numerous than Noah's has fattened for a century.

These remarks have been called forth by an article—evidently the emanation from a civilian pen—which lately appeared in a N. W. Provinces journal. In this it is urged that, the effect of unrestricted patronage, which, it is supposed, the competitive system will very rapidly degenerate into, will not only be to introduce favouritism, jobbery, and back-stairs influence, but it will produce a general eagerness amongst the members of the public service to withdraw attention to their own peculiar, as already daily becoming apparent, "accomplishments." All that the writer here apprehends, were surely realized to the full during the Company's *regime!* That favouritism, jobbery, and back-stair influence, were the peculiar traits of the old system of patronage, none can have the hardihood to deny; and if they continue to be those of the new, we can, at least, have not more to complain of in the future than we have had in the past. But we fail to see anything wrong in a body of zealous, ambitious youths, confident of their own abilities, endeavouring to draw attention to their accomplishments, especially as those accomplishments will have attracted sufficient public attention before they come to shine in the service. To the eulogy of such, it will not, as is sneeringly surmised, be the "venal portion of the press" that "will prostitute itself" but that portion of it which sympathizes, as it even now does, and very naturally, with conspicuous talent and merit, and which has condemned and shattered the family compact of the present generation of civilians, and cast to the winds their equally boasted and abused covenant. Why should not the civilian be the embodiment of the "sirkar's justice and benevolence" to the ryot as much under the present, as he was under the past system? Why should not the ryot "transfer his confidence from one civilian to another," as readily now as he did a few years ago? Why should not the *competition-walla* possess as much legitimate influence over the natives as a civilian of the old school? Why should not "*esprit de corps* be the governing principle of the modern race of civilians as much as it has been of the *ancient?* These are questions which experience answers daily in the affirmative. They indicate a singular flippancy in the logic of the civilian who provokes them, and who likens the *competition-walla* in his capacity of Collector, unto "an active, heartless extortioner who, under plausible pretexts, wrings the last anna from an impoverished ryot."

The creed of the old civilians, however, is not so much the love and protection of the ryot, whom he invariably leaves to the tender mercies of the *Amlah*, as the preservation of a bond of union amongst themselves, which is unique as a strong class-feeling. The want of it under the altered circumstances of the case may, as our contemporary apprehends, "impair the European prestige of the service," but it can hardly affect the personal influence of the civilian amongst the natives; whilst, from the very fact that one civilian will not be found to cloak the faults and official shortcomings of another, as has hitherto been the main result of that "bond of union," the public must be more honestly and more efficiently served. We certainly never do hope to see the day, under the reformed system, when "harsh command and passive resistance, oppression, and disaffection will take the place of the hitherto tranquil current of our civil administration," as anticipated by the same writer. To make a quotation from the article:—

"In the last place, it is not to be forgotten that the civilian's covenant gives him an independence to which mere nominees must be strangers. The comparative shrinking from responsibility, and the dread of failure, from which mark the conduct of military men in civil employ, and of uncovenanted officers, are a frequent source of amusement to the former colleagues. The reason of this timidity, however, is sufficiently obvious. They hold their posts on the hazardous tenure of their superiors' caprice; a breath unmakes them as a breath has made. They tremble for their emoluments, and fear is inconsistent with all vigorous freedom either of action or thought. There are at present but two sources from which government can obtain honest, disinterested opinions upon its pet schemes. One is the Press and the other the Civil Service. The weight of the former is too often impaired by party spirit and deficiency of information: this latter affords the sincerest and most correct representation of the circumstances and wants of the country."

This is quite a cool and complacent view of the case. The reasoning is new to us, and must, we should fancy, be also new to the readers of the periodical press. Now, those who take an opposite view of the whole question, invariably happen to be men who have not the remotest personal feeling or interest in the matter, who rest their opposition on purely public grounds, and who are guided in their judgment by motives by no means obnoxious to suspicion. Shrinking from responsibility! Why, two of the most monstrous instances of the kind on record have been furnished by the unhappy conduct of two eminent civilians—Sir William Macnaghten at Cabool, and Sir Frederick Currie at Lahore. The former paid the penalty of his vacillation—*shrinking from responsibility* at a most critical juncture, when a little firm exercise of extra-judicial power might have saved the empire an army, at the cost of his life: the latter escaped with his own, but lost those of Lieutenant Anderson and Mr. Vans Agnew at Mooltan, which, but for a timorous *shrinking from responsibility* at a moment when routine ceased and the time for immediate and independent action arrived, might have been saved, and all subsequent bloodshed avoided. Whatever credit our Haileybury civilians may arrogate to themselves for independence of character, facts have shown that their worldly prospects, as much as those of members of any other branch of the service, depend upon the good-will of their superiors—upon "a slavish acquiescence in their whims and caprices." The allusion to the press, is not an unhappy one; but coupling the Civil Service with it, as a source from which the Government may obtain "*honest*, though *unpalatable*, opinions," is, to say the least, giving the "celestials" a very friendly "lift."

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MAILS for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *John Bright*, will be closed to-morrow at 5 P. M.

THE Hon'ble Premabhai Hemabhai left Bombay for Ahmedabad yesterday.

MR. ALEXANDER LANGLEY was sworn on Tuesday last, before the acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp, as an attorney of the High Court. He joins in business the firm of Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty, Solicitors.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the new series of the *Indian Jurist*. It contains reports of several important cases decided in the High Courts at Calcutta and Bombay, besides other matter of interest to the legal profession generally.

WE are requested to state that subscriptions to the credit of the Aid Committee for Southern India (Indian Army) are to be sent to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta, who are in correspondence with the London Committee, King Street, St. James's Square.

AN inquest was held yesterday at the Frere Land Reclamation works, on view of the bodies of two Hindoo labourers, whose death had been caused by the sudden fall upon them of a quantity of earth from the top of an embankment beneath which they had been working. The case being a very clear one, the verdict was "Accidental death."

A MAHOMEDAN named Fuckroodeen Catoobooden was charged at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday with using indecent and abusive language towards one Cadorally, a policeman, while on duty. It seemed that the complainant had been instrumental in the arrest of two of the prisoner's servants, on some trivial charge, and that the defendant, incensed by that fact, took this opportunity of revenging himself. He was convicted and fined two rupees.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on the night of Tuesday last in a warehouse belonging to a Hindoo in Duncan Road. The conflagration lasted about two hours, and being in the midst of a closely built part of the town, it was at first feared that damages of a most extensive nature might occur. Fortunately, however, owing to the strenuous exertions of the police it was speedily got under, but not till property to the extent of Rs. 15,000 had been destroyed.

A CASE of some importance is at present undergoing investigation at the hands of the police, in which there are no less than fifteen Chinamen implicated, who are charged with a most serious, and apparently well organized, attack on the police. Two of the native constables are in hospital severely wounded. It seems that the matter originated in an attempt to rescue two of their number who had been arrested and were being conveyed in custody to the Police Office.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening:—

March	"Louisen" ..... Faust.
Overture	"Zampa" ..... Herold.
Selection (Op.)	"Lucia di Lam mermoor" ... Donizetti.
Valse	"Mabel" ..... Godfrey.
Selection	"Martha" ..... Flotow.
Quadrille	"La Belle Helene" ..... Strauss.
Galop	"Polytechnicker" ..... Kuhner.

WE are informed that the charge of defamation, brought by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee against two Parsees, has come to an abrupt termination. For the last two weeks, on Wednesday, it engaged the attention of the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Ricketsath. On each occasion on which the case was heard, the Court was crowded, the case having created considerable interest. It appears the parties concerned have come to an amicable settlement, the following apology being tendered by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Rustomjee, defendants, to Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff:—"An amicable settlement between us being now made, we regret the occasion which caused the issue of the circulars. The above was the issue of an amicable settlement, and Mr. Pestonjee is at liberty to use it in any way he likes."

A HINDOO labourer named Gunnoo Dowlutia, yesterday morning committed suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of an engine in motion on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. The whole affair was witnessed by Mr. Noble, one of the employes of the Company, who happened at the time, riding a pony close to the spot, but (so rapidly did it take place) who had not time to interfere. Close to the crossing, at the Falkland Road level, an engine was approaching, from the up line towards the points, in order to cross on to the down line. The engine was going at the rate of about one mile an hour. The man was standing on the west side of the down line, watching the approaching engine, and apparently waiting for an opportunity to cross the line, when the engine had passed. As soon, however, as the engine came close up he deliberately threw himself beneath the wheels, right in front. The engine driver who saw what had occurred instantly shut off his steam and ran to the brake; but before he had time to put it on the engine had passed completely over the man, cutting his body right in two. No one else was near at the moment; and even if any person had been there it would not have been possible to get to the man in time to save him. The jury returned a verdict.—"That the deceased man committed suicide by throwing himself under an engine in motion on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and that no blame is to be attached to the servants of the Company."

THE CASE OF A FORGED NOTE.—The two prisoners, Goolaiing Bhaiia and Ballnookhim Bhaiia, who were charged at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with having unlawful possession of a forged bank note for Rs. 1,000, intending that it should be used as genuine.

Magistrate took the deposition of Mr. Hallums, Superintendent of Police, Fort Division. He stated that in consequence of official instructions given him on the 15th January by the Commissioner of Police, he accompanied certain police officers to a house in a gully leading from Falkland Road to Khetwadee. He went upstairs to a room on the first floor, and found the prisoners lying down. He at once told them that from what he knew he had come to search for forged notes. The prisoners, who did not seem alarmed or disturbed, at once consented to the search, declaring they were no forged notes on the premises. The prisoners were then directed to stand outside the room, but in the doorway, where they could watch the search, to prevent, in case they commenced. While the search was going on, the detective suddenly exclaimed that one of the prisoners had put something on the sill of a window near him. On looking in that direction, a note was found, which proved to be a forged one. It proved a currency note for Rs. 10, the figure in the corner having been altered to Rs. 1,000. On its discovery the prisoner made no remarks. The search was continued, and on running some love earth a spot was found, a small bundle was found, tied up in an old cloth. It proved to contain a brass engraved plate, for stamping the words "1,000 rupees." There were also two with three ciphers ("000") on each, and a small tin box containing printing ink. On this the prisoners were arrested and conveyed to the Police Office. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry and remanded the prisoners to jail.

IT has been ruled that supplimental grants are now to be shown in the Budget Estimates, but transfers of grants need not be so shown. It is necessary to compare the total grants of a year with the requirements of the ensuing one.—*Harkaru, Jan. 18.*

OUR London correspondent M. asks, on behalf of the old Indians of London, for the truth as to the unseemly dispute between the Governments of India and Bombay on the subject of official telegrams. The facts we believe to be these: All "service" telegrams are regularly examined in Calcutta in order to check a very serious abuse. A zealous subordinate is the Home Office, who once before involved the Government of India in that unsatisfactory misunderstanding worst of all Sonderbuns' Company, discovered the telegrams of Sir B. Frere's Private Secretary and Colonel Marriott, and handed them up in triumph. On this the Hon'ble Mr. Grey took up the cudgels, and but for the soothing influences of his colleagues, the letters to the Government of Bombay would have been much more ungentlemanly than they actually were, and the apology to Sir Bartle Frere much less full.—*Friend of India, Jan. 18.*

THE Secretary of State has agreed to send out to India a certain number of copies of the sheets of the Indian Atlas, as soon as the outline topography and names are engraved on the copper sheets, and before the hill-shading is filled in; this latter operation, which adds little to the immediate value of the maps for military and other purposes, is one of extreme labour and consequent delay.—*Pioneer, Jan. 19.*

IT is probable that the terms of the Royal Warrant, regarding passage-money of British officers, will be extended to Chaplains serving in India.—*Id.*

HEALTHY CONDITION.—It is a very old saying and a very true one that competition is the soul of business. For a long time we have been anxiously waiting to see any healthy competition in the carrying traffic between India and Europe; after much delay the steamers of the Messageries Impériales made their appearance and promised great facilities for a free intercourse of commerce between India and Europe, but soon after an equalization in the rates of freight and passage money left the public to the tender mercies of the P. and O. Company. Now a change is promised by the running of the steamers of the Bengal and Bombay Steam Navigation Company who are prepared to take freight to Europe at £12 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and to Suez at £10 in lieu of Rs. 160 per ton of 10 cwt. hitherto charged by the two old Companies. The announcement of the new Company, we observe, has already made its mark in its impression, and by a circular sent round to the mercantile community, it is notified that the Madras agents of the French Messageries Impériales are prepared to take indigo to Marseilles at £14 per ton, and to Suez at £11. We are far from advocating a system of competition which would prove ruinous to the contending parties; but the old rates were too high, and we rejoice

Mr. Tuback's complaint, which was that an assault and using abusive words had been committed upon him *with intent* to provoke a breach of the peace. I then stated, and I am still of opinion, that if my clients were convicted it would be contrary to the whole evidence without taking into consideration that a great portion was clearly improperly received. The assault was the stroke with the whip, which, if given at all, was given by the other defendant, who alone apologized for it and not by my client. I say again, rules in criminal cases should be observed by the Court with the utmost strictness, and no evidence ought to have been admitted that did not tend directly to the proof or disproof of the matter in issue, even evidence should be rejected to show that a prisoner has a disposition to commit a similar offence. Here neither the animus of the act nor the act itself was proved to have been committed, and there could be no intent unless the design was shown to exist, which ingredient was most essential to prove the intent, all of which the prosecutor ought to have proved, and I many times said the evidence was altogether deficient, not one tittle of it was attempted to be adduced as to the complicity between the two defendants to commit an assault or use of abusive language, and there is no doubt in my mind, my client was improperly convicted: any evidence as to the letter or the subject matter of it, or anything that followed subsequent to the time of the alleged offence, could have no bearing whatever as to the intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The letter if proved to have been written by my client was distinct from the complaint.

Mr. Thacker politely said, and which I thoroughly endorse if I had known the contents of the letter, and which I believed it was written by my client to him, I would have thrown up my case most assuredly. All along my client declared, and was ready and willing to swear, no letter of any sort had been sent by him to Mr. Thacker, and I again repeat even if he had but an improper and rude letter (*which conduct I could not defend*) yet it not being in any way connected with the subject of complaint was wrongly introduced by my learned friend Mr. Barton and received by his Worship, whose judgment in this case, would most certainly be quashed if brought before a superior Court; and when I referred to the 351 section of the Penal Code I distinctly stated my object was to show the nature of an assault, showing thereby merely abusive words if proved to have been used without an intent ought not to be construed as an assault. If this conviction were to be cited and followed as a rule of Court, every man using intemperate words to another in consequence of reckless driving or otherwise even with his carriage or buggywalla (*without the necessity of such buggywalla showing any intent to commit a breach of the peace*) may be liable to be fined twenty rupees.

FRED. J. BARNARD.

Bombay, 20th January.

COOLY HIRE.

To the Editor of the Athenæum and Daily News.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your columns to ask the public a question, viz., what do they think of the present "cooly not paid" system adopted by the tradespeople of Madras. Surely if the smallest shop-keeper in England can bear the expense of delivering his goods, their great brethren of Madras could do so also. It is not so much the expense to the customer that is objected to, as the trouble and annoyance invariably caused by the coolies who are never sat sfied with their fare. I am sure the inhabitants of such a catastrophe, as the late election. That election, the requisionists appear to think, was "opposed to the spirit of the rules of the Chamber." and has "caused wide dissatisfaction."

Now we are not so foolish or so impertinent as to dictate to the Chamber, whom they shall or shall not admit into their society. Some people may think that a gentleman interested largely in the commerce or shipping of Bengal, although a member of the Trades' Association, is eligible for membership in the Chamber of Commerce, under the following Rule:—

Rule 3.—"That it being highly desirable not to recognize any principle of exclusion, all persons engaged or interested in the commerce or shipping of Bengal shall, upon payment of the subscription and on signature of the Rules and Regulations, be admissible as Members in the manner hereinafter described."

But this is a question we have no intention of discussing. It is only with the scandal reflecting upon the Chamber that we have to do. The section of the minority who opposed the election referred to, has, it will perhaps be considered, shown some want of good taste in their letter to the Secretary of the Chamber. The gentleman to whom they object, having been elected a member of right by the recognised method of election, it seems somewhat unnecessary that his name should be dragged into the letter in question, in the manner it has been. Little minds when angry are not over carful about giving offence, and there is no Penal Code for mere vulgarity and ill-nature. The Chamber may perhaps be right in resuming from it members of the Trades' Association, but having, at a public general meeting, admitted a member of that Association into that holier of holies, the Chamber of Commerce, it is hardly in good taste that the battle should be fought over him. By all means let the members of the Chamber admit or exclude whom they please; but if the opinion of the majority is to be of no consideration to the minority, how can the Chamber hope to work together in peace and harmony? If it be a saying, not uncommon in general circles here, that the Chamber of Commerce is ever great in discussing little matters, and always little in considering great ones, we fear that the truth of the saying will not be confuted by any result of the meeting to-day.—*Id.*

THERE is some misapprehension as to the Judges of the Bengal High Court going on circuit. The three civilian Justices, Loch and E. and L. Jackson have certainly gone on circuit, but not under commissions to try European British subjects. They are merely to inspect the various Courts, and we hope their investigation will be searching and extend to the native establishments which are the source of all evil. Commissions to try prisoners are, for the present only, to be issued when there are European offenders. It rests with the Chief Justice to nominate the Judges for the Commission, and we may be sure none but barristers will be selected for such a duty.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 18.

MADRAS.

THE SHIP "CLEADON."—With a view to ascertain whether this vessel was seaworthy, Messrs. Lloyd and Co.'s surveyor, has just held a careful survey of the ship, and the impression formed by Captain Burton is favourable, for he is said to have pronounced her "as well fastened as any ship in the roads at present." This ought to put an end to the fears entertained by shippers of the sea worthiness of the *Cleadon.—Athenæum and Daily News, Jan.* 19.

BHOOTAN.

WE believe that as soon as Colonel Bruce officially reported the failure of the Tongsoo Penlow to restore the guns up to the 9th instant, on which date the stipulated period terminated, orders were sent to that officer to communicate with the Deb Rajah, informing him of the fact, and requesting him to send a Soobah with full powers under the separate agreement, and instructions as to whether the Deb Rajah wished the British forces to assist him in reducing the Penlow to submission. The Deb Rajah was at the same time to be informed that the troops were in readiness to march against Tongsoo for that purpose, should his reply be in the affirmative. All further action is therefore suspended, pending the receipt of a reply to this message from the Bhootan Durbar, and this will probably not be received until the season for active operations is at an end. It is inexplicable why, if our action with regard to the guns was to depend on the fiat of the Deb Rajah, that functionary was not required to send a Soobah with full powers, to be on the spot at the date of the expiry of the period stipulated for their return. It is needless to comment on the absurdity of a treaty which, while it insists on the return of the guns as an indispensable condition of the payment of the allowance, leaves it to the discretion of the Deb Raja whether he shall perform that condition at his own expense, or at ours.—*Englishman, Jan.* 18.

WE hear from the Bhootan Frontier, that according to the latest rumour, Tongsoo Penlow is not only alive but has taken all defensive measures possible to withstand the intended attacks of both the British and the Bhootan forces. He has built seven stockades on the Tongsoo Road, and placed about three thousand men in position to protect his jurisdiction from our attacks, which he regards, and with some justice, as inevitable. —*Hurkuru Jan.* 18.

THE present position of affairs in Bhootan is this. The guns were due a week ago, but, so far from the Durbar's representation that they were broken up the Dooar Field Force from Monday last, because the ratified treaties had been exchanged and the captives restored by the Dhurn and Deb Rajahs. But they have not yet, under the Treaty, informed that they are prepared to convey their powerful feudatory, and until they do so we must be in a state of preparation for war, spending money on roads and supplies, and ready at a moment's notice to undertake that campaign which we have sacrificed our prestige to prevent. We are at peace with the rulers of Bhootan *de jure*, but at war with them *de facto*; and yet we are not able to proceed against the latter, who has been our only enemy throughout, without the consent of the former. In this delightful state of affairs, what are we to do? Again, having surrendered our honour into the keeping of savages, we must conjure with our money. We have declined to pay a rupee, not only of the sum promised for the guns under a special engagement, but of the Rs. 25,000 payable under the Treaty on the 10th instant without reference to the guns. It is believed that the unwillingness of the Penlow to restore the guns arises solely from the refusal of the Durbar to give him that share of the black mail which he demands. Unfortunately, since the ratification of the Treaty, the blockade has been withdrawn and the Bhooteas trade freely with the plains. We fear the money presure will not be sufficient. Shall we have a vigorous policy at last? Dare Sir John Lawrence do right and follow his own instincts? If so, let His Excellency declare that since the Durbar has not yet called in our aid to coerce the Penlow, and the time for military operations is nearly at an end, we shall annex the whole of Bhootan, pension the members of the Durbar and its passive subordinates, endow the lazy Llamas with lands which they may cultivate, and "settle" the revenue with all who have a right to the soil. Government may delay, and by delay will only sacrifice more honour, money, and life, but annexation is as inevitable as it would be just and be welcomed by all classes in Bhootan.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 18.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

FOR the last two days the trains from Calcutta have arrived at Allahabad twelve hours late. All we can gather at present on the subject is that a pilot engine running tender, first came to grief at the Chota Pugla Nuddee, which is about eight miles above Rampore Haut.

We have not heard whether the accident resulted from anything wrong in the bridge itself, but the engine left the line and was deposited in the Nuddee. We believe no one was killed, and no one severely hurt.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 19.

CAWNPORE will shortly be as celebrated for its bread as it is now for its leather. A miller is being sent out by the Secretary of State to superintend the working of the Bovill's mill to be erected for the use of the troops at that station. Kneading-machines are likewise on their way out.—*Id.*

PUNJAB.

WE hear from Rawul Pindee that in consequence of the disturbance at Eusufzaie, the 20th Punjab Infantry marched out of that cantonment at daybreak on the 13th.—*Pioneer, Jan.* 19.

CENTRAL INDIA.

IN consequence of the repeated outrages committed by the Bheels of Indore, Holkar despatched a body of troops to punish them, and if possible, arrest their leaders. After several encounters between the Durbar troops and the Bheel leaders, one of them nick-named the Naick, has been arrested, whilst his followers have fled to the fastnesses of the jungles. The Naick has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 18.

LIEUTENANT RICKETTS has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, vice Mr. Grant proceeding on furlough to Europe.—*Times, January* 20.

MAJOR WARNER, Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, proceeds to England on leave. Major Warner's meritorious services have been favourably noticed in Mr. Temple's Reports.—*Id.*

MAJOR MEAD, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Superintendent of Works, Nagpore Circle, vice Major Stoddart, proceeding to England. Major Mead has already made his mark as an engineer of first-rate ability, and the want of an officer of his stamp has been long felt in these Provinces.—*Id.*

THE Chief Commissioner left Nagpore for Jubbulpore on the afternoon of the 15th instant, under the usual salute from the Fort. Mr. Temple, who appears to find a recreation in business, passed Tuesday the 16th Instant, at Ramteek, and while there inspected the bungalow recently erected for the accommodation of visitors, and all the other public buildings. The following day he resumed his march towards Jubbulpore.—*Id.*

THE Post Offices in the Central Provinces, hitherto under the Bombay Government, are to be transferred to that of the North-Western Provinces. A Chief Inspector, with powers of Post Master General, has been appointed for Nagpore, and the Calcutta and Madras mails, instead of going by the Agra and Indore line, will, in future, be sent through Nagpore. These are some of the more important results of the recent conferences and consultations of the chief postal authorities.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

WE did well to enquire last week, whether the treaty of peace made by the sons of Dost Mahomed would last. A few days after it had been signed by Azim Khan, the Ameer's brother, and by Ibraheem Khan, the Ameer's son, Shureef Khan, the traitor brother from Candahar, and Futteh Mahomed Khan, finding their hopes of aggrandizement gone, determined to incite the leaders on both sides to quarrel and then to seize Cabul for themselves. Futteh Mahomed Khan promised on behalf of himself and Rufeek Khan to win the Cabul army and the Jubbarkhaye branch of the Ghiljye tribe over to his side. Shureef Khan then went to Azim Khan and informed him that as the latter had contrary to his wishes made a treaty with Ibraheem Khan, he would no longer support him. He at the same time requested to be allowed to live quietly at Cabul, stating that he was within a march of Dewangiri being correct, they are still in Tongsoo. We have prematurely wished to retire from public affairs. Ibraheem Khan and his ministers were resolved to ascertain his real object. Wullee Mahomed Khan, Shahdowla Khan, and Jullaloodeen Khan wished to prevent him coming to Cabul, and proposed to Azim Khan, that when the Tookristan army passed near Cabul on its march to Jellalabad, a sudden attack should be made by it on the Bala Hissar, which is poorly garrisoned. They hoped that the Cabul troops would disperse when they heard of the fall of that fort. No reply to this proposal had been received from Azim Khan. In furtherance of which the Tookristan force suffered considerable loss.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 18.

SINDIAH.

(From the Hurkuru, Jan. 18.)

SOME time ago we drew attention to the manner in which Scindia was neglecting his affairs, and practically carrying out his intention of abdicating his Government, in spite of the Viceroy's persuasions to the contrary. Like most rash and enthusiastic men he does not give himself time for reflection, and whilst chafing at opposition he becomes only the more bent upon following any particular course, and more anxious and eager to accomplish his purposes. He has given his adopted son a separate establishment, and has turned over to his inexperienced hands the whole machinery of the State; and now with his constitutional dislike of half measures, he has come up to the Government of India with a petition, in which he solicits the unprecedented and impolitic favour of a salute of seven guns to be given to his adopted heir by all British troops within his dominions. So strange a request was probably never before preferred in India. We hope the Viceroy will not lose the opportunity of representing to Scindia at his approaching visit, the necessity for his taking up the conduct of his affairs himself, or leave them in the hands of a boy, to make them over to a set of parasites, and to give Gwalior up to the spirit of intrigue which has ruined every native court in which it has taken up its abode, and which, for the period of its rule, converts a principality into the appanage of a set of adventures, who knowing the insecurity of office, cast even the remnants of native scruples to the winds, in their endeavour to make hay whilst the sun shines.

THE SHAM-FIGHT AT POONA

(From the Poona Observer, Jan. 23.)

THE Sham-Fight that occurred on Friday evening last was a perfect success, and proved beyond all doubt that perfect discipline is the main spring which keeps the British army in its present brilliant order: at the Sham-Fight not the slightest disorder seemed to prevail, and every single and word of command seemed to be obeyed by the officers and their men, and in fact all engaged seemed to have received perfect orders as to the work to be done, and well did they perform the various duties assigned to them.

This Sham-Fight has been contemplated for some time past, and everything that could assist in bringing it to perfection has doubtless been done: and it has passed off to the entire satisfaction of every person concerned

The fort on which the attack commenced was in rear of the Sappers lines, and for the last few days previous to the Sham-Fight taking place. Captain Macdonnell had been busily engaged in throwing up earthworks and other defences, besides other works inside the fort: and to his able assistance in a great measure was such satisfactory results attained.

Punctual to a moment the troops were on the ground at the various points assigned to them; under the orders of Brigadier General Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., they consisted of the 7th, 10th, and 22nd Regiments N. I. The Sappers and Miners, and the Horse Artillery from Kirkee, a squadron of the 3rd Light Cavalry, four Companies of the 10th were then ordered to enter the fort, and to bravely defend it, and in the face of this force, four more Companies then occupied the ground to the rear of the fort. The attack then commenced, and for some time the party were successfully repulsed: but gradually it became evident to all spectators that they could not much long make a stand against the fearful firing that was kept up against them; gradually the besiegers advanced, and boldly mounted the parapets, and were just on the eve of congratulating themselves when by the aid of the Sappers the gate was blown up; again advancing with a bold front they at last made an entry into the fort, and to their great astonishment found it empty: the besieged party had evacuated in preference to throwing themselves upon the mercy of their opponents; and so ended the Sham-Fight at which every one was pleased, and the affair was on every side pronounced a decided success. The spectators were numerous, the place was well crowded with carriages, &c.

CLOSE OF THE NAGPORE EXHIBITION.

(Central India Times, Jan. 20.)

ON the 12th instant, the Exhibition Committee gave a grand dinner, to which most of the gentlemen of the station, as well as the officers of the Kamptee Garrison, were invited. Among the more distinguished guests present were Mr. Temple, and Mr. Campbell. The object of this social gathering was to celebrate the presentation to Lieutenant Virtue of a material token of the Committee's appreciation of that gentleman's valuable services as their Secretary. It was a sumptuous entertainment, the viands and wines being such as would have gratified the taste even of the most fastidious gastronomist. When ample justice had been done to the rich and varied "spread," Mr. Egerton, the President, rose and proposed the health of the Queen and all the other members of the Royal Family. It is needless to say that in so thoroughly loyal an assemblage, this toast was drunk with all the honours. Mr. Egerton then proposed the health of the Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Temple returned thanks in the following terms:—

In proposing the toast of the Railway Contractors, Messrs. Lee, Watson, and Aiton; and after adverting to the well deserved popularity of those gentlemen, Mr. Temple went on to say:—I have on this occasion a special satisfaction in asking you to remember the public service they have rendered in lending their extensive premises for the purposes of the Exhibition. It is not too much to say, that without their valued assistance in this respect, the Exhibition could not, as an undertaking, have attained the success which you have seen it attain. For without those buildings lent by the contractors, either the Chief Commissioner must have provided some buildings: or else the Committee would have been obliged to construct a building for themselves. In the first case, I know not how I could have found any place among the public buildings available, that would have suited the Committee half so well as the structure of which they fortunately obtained the loan. In the second case if the Committee had built a place for themselves (as was actually done on similar occasions at Lahore and at Lucknow) then the cost would have been a heavy burden weighing down their patience and crippling their efforts. If some 40,000 rupees had been spent on accommodation, where would have been the abundant means for prizes, for decorations, and for the many purposes conducive to the advantage and convenience of the Exhibitors? And where would have been the surplus for which the Committee are now able to claim credit?

Messrs. Lee, Watson, and Aiton have therefore rendered a substantial service, (doubtless at much inconvenience to themselves) and this merits our cordial acknowledgments.

Mr. Temple, then, as none of the firm were present, coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Robertson, their engineer. Mr. Robertson, he said, had, as representing the contractors, and as a member of the Committee, rendered great assistance, and had made his hand advantageously felt throughout the proceedings. He was now about to leave Nagpore, where he would be so much missed. But it was hoped that he would reappear there on the day when the opening of the Railway to the Terminal Station would bring the labours of the firm to a happy conclusion. Mr. Temple, and resumed his seat, applauded to the echo which applauds again.

Upon the conclusion of this address, Mr. Temple proposed Mr. Egerton's health, which that gentleman acknowledged with taste and modesty. Mr. Egerton then poposed the toast of the army, the navy, and volunteers. To this Colonel Taylor responded. Mr. Loyd then rose and proposed the health of the Secretary in warmly eulogistic terms, and Lieutenant Virtue made his acknowledgments in a manner suitable to the occasion. Mr. Egerton then presented the Secretary with a clock and silver inkstand, in the name of the Committee.

Mr. Bereton proposed the health of the Chairmen of the Sub-Committees, touching upon the skill, taste, and practical knowledge each had displayed in their several departments.

Colonel Taylor returned thanks, and paid a graceful compliment to the members for the assistance they had rendered.

Mr. E. Dangerfield proposed "The Civil Service," coupling Mr. Campbell's name with the toast. He enlarged upon the courtesy with which he, a non-official, had invariably been treated by the members of the civil service, whom he considered the pioneers of civilization in these benighted regions. Mr. Campbell, with considerable fluency and geniality, spoke to the toast. He was at a loss to know why such honourable mention should have been made of his name, unless indeed it was because all the other seniors had already spoken. He cordially reciprocated the sentiments of the pioneers of civilization, and rejoiced to find that officials and non-officials could work harmoniously together for the welfare of the country.

PROSPECTS OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(From the Pioneer January 19.)

THE uncovenanted service have gained one of their three requests. They may now, in common with the military and civil services, accumulate their privilege leave up to three months. For the original curtailment of this indulgence, if such it can be called, they were indebted, if we were rightly informed, to the good offices of Sir Charles Trevelyan. That eccentric knight found it an established principle in the English service, that every clerk should be obliged to take his month's leave in the year whether he liked it or not, and determined that so good a rule should be transplanted to India. It was in vain people pointed out that it was totally inapplicable to the circumstances of the country; that in many parts of India an offer of a month's leave to a man was simple mockery, and that just as you may call spirits from the vasty deep without being thereby certain of procuring a response, so although you may insist on making a man go on leave you cannot insure his putting it to any useful purpose. It was a part of the creed of our late financier that men were made to illustrate rules, and not that rules should be framed to suit men; and his tenure of office, amongst other triumphs, was signalised by the suspension of all members of the uncovenanted service from the privilege which perhaps is more valued than any other condition of official life, while, if rumour be correct, it was no fault of his that similar measure was not dealt out to the civil service also. The Indian Government however has taken an early opportunity of procuring the cancelment of the obnoxious edict, although from the gracious terms in which the Council at Westminster notifies that it will not refuse assent to a proposal which it admitted there could be no reason for withholding, it may be inferred that kindred spirits were not wanting among that body to assist Sir Charles Trevelyan in making himself disagreeable. No wonder to be counted among, because it is notorious that Sir Charles Wood's share of the business transacted in the Victoria Hotel has for many weeks been confined to signing his name, and the knowledge of this fact may serve to dispel the popular illusion that the Secretary of State initiates himself all the proceedings which have rendered him so unpopular with the Indian services of all branches. We may depend on it, that a good deal of the charitable feeling they now entertain for the right honourable gentleman might with great property be extended to his councillors. A more liberally-minded man would doubtless have impressed his own views upon his colleagues; but it is as inconceivable that the India office despatches should drive all thir peculiar and unvarying urbanity from the spirit of the one person who signs them, as that the bungling which now characterizes all Indian measures emanating from that quarter, would take place if Sir Charles Wood were really obtained any efficient support from his council.

But to return to the uncovenanted service and their memorial. Two out of three principal points contended for have been refused. Service under the age of twenty-two years is not to count for pension; and pensions are not to be granted for less than thirty years' service, except in cases of ill-health. As to the first point, to admit the concession asked for would scarcely have been compatible with the general conditions of Indian service. If an uncovenanted servant were allowed to count all service passed above the age of eighteen, he would be eligible for a maximum pension at forty-eight, an age at which very few civilians have qualified for *their* maximum pension. To have admitted the proposal would therefore have placed the uncovenanted service on a more favourable footing, in the matter of pensions, than the civil service, or say nothing of the military; while it has further to be noticed that young men who enter on public employment at so early an age as eighteen, must necessarily have received an incomplete education, and that the aim of legislation should certainly be to discourage an immature entry on official life. The same time must not be understood to imply that the age of forty-eight is at all too early for retirement from Indian service; but it can hardly be expected that any sensible reform in the conditions of the pension or leave rules should begin with the uncovenanted service, which it can only hope to be included in its general scope by any rule that may hereafter be extended to the two other great branches of public servants.

The refusal to recognize any claims to pension for a less period than thirty years' service, except in cases of ill-health, is more open to animadversion, but the rule as it stands has of course been framed with reference to the military service, who form the great majority, and in whose case a relaxation of the rule would probably be attended with a large additional charge to the pension list, without any corresponding public advantage. It falls more hardly on the Europeans, but even in their case the restriction is more nominal than real. Military officers are entitled to retire on a pension after twenty years' service, but not one in five hundred avails himself of the privilege; and except in cases of failing health, which the rules provide for, the power of early retirement would probably be made little use of by uncovenanted officers. No man in sound health thinks of retiring on a mere pittance unless he has managed to save money, and this as a rule can only be done in the latter years of service.

The real grievance of the uncovenanted service, that is, of the senior members of it, and especially those employed in the revenue and judicial departments, is to be found, not in the pension rules, but, in the neglect displayed by the local governments to carry out the parliamentary Act of 1861. That act framed and passed at the instance of Lord Canning's Government, in its latter and liberal days, rendered uncovenanted servants eligible for the first time for the superior appointments in the fiscal and judicial branches of the administration, removing the unjust and illiberal restrictions which had prevented them, no matter what their talents and deserts, from ever rising beyond the most subordinate posts. The measure was worthy of a just and liberal statesman, and had Lord Canning lived to direct the policy of the Indian government from England, no one may be sure that its provisions would have been acted on. It seemed indeed as if the millennium of the uncovenanted service had arrived, and since the act was opportunely passed at a time when an unusual rate of promotion (at least in Bengal) rendered it extremely difficult to fill up the higher judicial posts properly, it was naturally expected that so favourable an occasion would be seized to advance a few of the more deserving uncovenanted judges to the posts of zillah judge and collector; indeed the names of one or two men of long standing and unquestionable fitness were freely mentioned, as having been selected for their well deserved promotion.

But with Lord Canning's death all talk even of such a thing has ceased. The men we refer to are still excluded from the promotion they have so well deserved, and for which the passing of the Act testifies their claim, while youths almost fresh from college have been hurried on to the bench, and even the custom house has been indented on to supply a judge, who though necessarily otherwise quite unqualified for such a post, possessed the one property of belonging to the favoured service.

What Lord Elgin's policy in this matter might have been, his too brief tenure of office renders it impossible to determine, although his antecedents afforded the presumption that he would have been prepared, had time been permitted him, to endorse and act fully on the views of his predecessor. It is more pertinent to ask what is the policy of the present administration, and whether in this, as in every other respect retrogression is to be order of the day? Is th, Act to remain a dead letter indefinitely? If so either those responsible, for the measure affirm that there is not a single uncovenanted officer deserving of advancement, or they deliberately signify their intention to prefer the interests of a particular class to those of the public service and good government generally.

Be it observed that what we advocate is no sweeping or radical innovation. The number of uncovenanted officers to whom the provisions of the Act would be applicable are but a handful. Their advancement would not be felt in any appreciable degree as a retardation in the promotion of the civil servants; while the policy of discarding such a class would be equivalent to official patronage to the most powerful applicants for admission has obvious recommendations. Such a measure would strengthen the position of the civil service fully as much as any reforms within its own ranks.

The London correspondent "T." of the *Friend of India* not long ago made a very reasonable suggestion on this head, namely, that the places of absentee civilians should be filled to a certain extent by deserving uncovenanted officers. This would tend to reduce the constant movements of civil servants from one district to another, which—at any rate in Bengal—is one certile cause of the backward state of administration in that province; and on this ground alone the proposal commends itself to attention.

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PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK CO. (LIMITED.)

(From the Englishman, Jan. 18.)

FIRST Report of the Directors of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, to be submitted to the general meeting called for the 24th instant.

In laying the accompanying Statement of Accounts before the shareholders, brought down to 31st October, in accordance with the Articles of Association, the Directors think that it will be interesting to add a few remarks upon the progress made by this Company during the first year of its existence, now drawing to a close, in carrying out the objects for which it was formed, and upon the present prospects of the undertaking.

It will be remembered that the Company was formed late in the last working season, so that but little progress could be made, nor was it expected, before the rains set in. As far, however, as out door work could be performed, it was at once commenced upon and plans were prepared for the more important works urgently required at Port Canning, and the materials ordered from England.

One of the first undertakings to which your directors devoted their attention was, the excavation of an extensive tank for the accommodation of country produce boats, it being of the highest importance that the grain and other traffic from the eastward should receive every facility and encouragement to congregate at the New Port, which must eventually become the centre of this trade in Lower Bengal.

This work has proceeded as rapidly as practicable. 200,000 cubic feet of earth-work were excavated before the rains began, and since the opening of the present working-season, contracts have been concluded with competent parties to complete the dock which will be in dimensions 1,000 long, and 400 feet wide, having besides an outer basin, 500 feet long and 400 feet wide. The total excavation required to accomplish this, is estimated at 1,75,00,000 cubic feet of earth, and the masonry will extend to 250,000 cubic feet with the necessary sluicegates, &c., and it is expected the dock will be available for the reception of country boats before the next rice season.

Your directors have the satisfaction of stating that the native grain dealers of Calcutta fully recognise the advantage of this work, and they believe that it will be availed of rapidly when completed so that the land in the immediate neighbourhood, which belongs to the Company, will become very valuable, and yield revenue earlier than may have been looked for. Every effort will be made to attract and foster this branch of trade, by granting special facilities to early settlers.

The work next in importance to which attention was early directed was the construction of landing wharves along the entire foreshore of the port; and it was decided that the most suitable description of wharf is Mitchell's Patent Iron Screw Pile T head Jetty. A contract was accordingly entered into with Messrs. Marillier and Edwards to erect ten of these jetties, each 150 feet in length, and capable of accommodating two ships at a time. Of these, two have already arrived, and are now in course of erection, and the remainder will come forward shortly.

In connection with these jetties, your directors have made the necessary arrangements to construct open goods sheds at intervals, and in order to connect the whole with the terminus of the railway, five miles of a substantial tramway were ordered from England, and a portion has already arrived. When these works are completed unusual facilities will exist for the loading and unloading of ships frequenting the port, and in view of probable requirements of shipping, your directors have nearly completed the erection of a "Girdiron," where slight repairs can be easily executed, on the opposite side of the river; workshops are likewise being opened out there which will no doubt, form the nucleus of an important settlement on that side. This preliminary accommodation for repairing ships will in time be followed by the construction of a graving dock now under consideration, and your directors think it right here to mention, that in the construction of the former, and generally upon all the works connected with the new port arrangements, they have had at the outset the benefit of the valuable aid and advice of Captain Chisholm and Captain Scales, Lloyd's surveyors, during their official visit to Calcutta in the beginning of 1865, both of whom fully recognised and acknowledged the advantages of the new port.

For the reasons given in the outset of these remarks, the building operations of the Company are not so far forward as your directors could have wished, but as bricks, which had formerly to be conveyed from Calcutta and other places at a distance, are now being made on the spot these will proceed more rapidly. Nevertheless, your directors have to report fair progress. Warehouses and offices are in course of construction on those portions of the Company's town property where they are likely to be most urgently required, and extensive pucka barracks for European overseers, and wooden buildings for the native establishments, besides substantial premises for the Company's Local Offices and Resident Engineer, are approaching completion. In all these building operations, due care has been observed to maintain the level of dwelling houses at a sufficient elevation for sanitary safety, the land being at the same time vastly improved by the system of drainage and road making, which is being completed under the auspices of the Municipal Commissioners of the town.

The directors have further the satisfaction of stating that, in addition to the buildings which are being constructed by the Company, considerable progress has been made by the Municipal Commissioners, and by private individuals, in the improvement of their property within the town; and the Port Canning Hotel Company are completing their premises in first-class style at a cost of about a lac of rupees, towards which this Company considered it advisable to subscribe about a third of that amount to assist in early completion, as it will be of great advantage in promoting the future prosperity of the Company. Mr. Kennedy remains in his position as General Manager, and Messrs. Hicquet, Williams, Sterndale, Singer and Bignell are the Assistants in charge of the various divisions.

It is due to all these gentlemen to state, that their efforts in carrying out the views of your Directors have been unceasing, and worthy of all praise.

Several of the original Directors having proceeded to Europe, we invited the following gentlemen to take seats at the Board, *viz.*, Mr. William Swinhoe and Mr. G. M. Struthers, who consented to act, and their election will require to be confirmed at the ensuing General Meeting.

F. SCHILLER
R. BROWN MACKAY,
R. G. GHOSE,
G. M. STRUTHERS,
WM. SWINHOE,
} Directors.

Calcutta, 15th January, 1866.

THACKERAY IN THE ABBEY.

(From the Saturday Review, Dec. 16.)

OUR readers will remember that, some months ago, we drew attention to certain more or less objectionable points in the scheme, then brought before the public by the prospectus of the Committee, for placing a bust of Thackeray in Westminster Abbey. We observed that, although the sculptor chosen had occasionally reached a certain success in busts, yet it was against, precedent and likelihood that a foreigner could succeed with so typical an Englishman as the great novelist. We expressed, however, a hope that, as the advertisements of the Committee put forward, as a prominent point in their appeal for subscriptions, that Baron Marochetti "had the advantage of being Thackeray's intimate friend," this bust might be an exception to the law which had rendered his former attempts in the same line unsatisfactory. Another hope was added, which no one who has seen the building will think superfluous, that the sculptor would take some pains to render his work "as little discordant as possible with the architecture of the Abbey." And we lastly drew attention to the enormous sum, twice or three times that commonly asked, which was, or seemed to be, required on the part of M. Marochetti; being a kind of miniature reproduction, as it were, of the vigorous absorbing powers with which this artist has familiarized every one to the case of the Scutari Memorial, the Clyde Memorial, and the Nelson Memorial.

To this latter aspect of the matter we shall not here return. Our argument rested only upon the prospectus put out by the Committee; but beyond that, the certain complaints from subscribers which appeared in the journals, we know nothing—not even whether any statements as to the actual expenditure has been submitted to the promoters. Nor is it necessary now to be anxious on the point. Except when we have to part grudgingly ourselves, as for the Nelson Lions, or when we have wished to save others from wasting their money, we have no concern with the vigorous absorbing powers aforesaid. Supposing that the sum was paid, if the subscribers were on the whole satisfied that they had received their *quid pro quo* in M. Marochetti's marble and bronze, no outsider would be called upon to criticise the *fait accompli*. But on the side of art a little more remains to be said. A few lines would, indeed, be generally enough to deal with a thing so ephemeral as a bust of kind. But this is not quite the case here. The Abbey is our Pantheon; it is a national concern. We are all interested in what is done to change or improve its appearance; in this sense every Englishman may say of himself what Dean Stanley is reported to have said at a recent meeting —" *Westmonasteriensis sum; Westmonasteriense nihil a me alienum puto.*" The intrinsic badness of the sculpture within the Abbey, and its injurious effect on the look of the building, are grievances of long standing and public notoriety. Architects and sculptors cannot fail now to be well aware that they work under the surveillance of a strong popular feeling upon this subject. There is a kind of implied compact, that if more monuments are to be allowed, they must be nothing short of first-rate. A failure, therefore, in such circumstances, should the facts disclose one, must inevitably be more closely scanned than when the interests involved are not of the national order.

Thackeray's features are so well-known that we may, we think, anticipate that they will be before the reader's remembrance. They were not such as would have presented an easy task, even to an intimate friend and an able sculptor. Quiet power and pensive sweetness were the two chief elements in the face; these were, however, modified in some degree by the active, searching character of the eye, and by a certain nervous quickness in the region of the lips, betraying that the great painter of our manners possessed that gift of humour and sarcasm which he could not have painted us so truly. The forehead was a noble piece of the modelling of nature, full of fine curves and line, and subtly combined planes of surface; the nose, from the day when the young writer dubbed himself *Michel Angelo* to his last playful sketch of himself, we all know was the subject of Thackeray's own amusing humour. The accident was so identified with the man that it almost became characteristic of him; no one could wish him otherwise; Lamb would have said he must have been born so, if he had not been made so; it was one of the little blemishes which make a face dearer to friendship. Let us add, as a minor though still not unimportant point, that no more thorough specimen of the Englishman of our century existed than was presented by Thackeray in his bearing and address. He was essentially, as Aristophanes was classical, by virtue of high genius employed on contemporary subjects, not in anyway by look or manner. The image of such a head, modelled to occupy the place of honour near Addison, called certainly for no common skill, and would at any rate deserve to engage the greatest amount of diligence, finish, and taste on the part of any friend who should undertake it.

Disregarding questions of abstract taste, let us ask simply how far this bust fulfils its purpose? how far is it a true memorial of that countenance and head which we have above attempted to sketch? The impression it has given us is one which we shall be very glad to see reversed by the opinion—when it has been calmly formed—not of those too nearly interested in the management of the memorial, but of Thackeray's friends, and of those at large who knew him. We do not mean that it is a complete failure, such as most of the busts, for example, by Gibson, Weekes, Noble, and Adams, or even M. Marochetti's own life-size statues, appear to us. To a certain point the sculptor has succeeded. Thackeray's features were not only subtle, but strongly marked; and we have here a fair superficial likeness of those points in his face which would be remembered by a casual visitor. But we fear we must ask for no more. Thackeray is not here in the delicate modelling of the forehead, or the keen insight of the eye; the mouth wants the graciousness of his smile, and the quick inability in which one saw the satire. But these were the points which marked the man, and these are the province of the artist; the general contour is what would be found in the merest photograph. It might be enough to sum up by saying that the bust has a real kind of portrait; that despite the advantages of the artist and the importance of the work, it no way rises above the ordinary level; that it conveys a mere sense of a likeness as an amateur often manages to secure—a kind of art of which M. Marochetti's always reminds us. But in this instance it may be worth while to give such grounds for our criticism as can be offered without the aid of a print. To gain the amount of likeness specified, the visitor will find that a double process has been cleverly followed. The forms of the salient features—the nose, the lips—are given with the forward set of the chisel, but have rather coarsely exaggerated; the minor details have been altogether suppressed. Nature generally puts her fine intellects into a corresponding frame work; and in a man who had reached even the years at which this great genius was prematurely taken from us, all the region of the forehead above and around the eyes, and all that line system of muscles are curbed and channelled with the memorials of a thousand thoughts and impulses. In the beautiful phrase which Wordsworth applied to the mountains, they look "like things with forgotten years;" they record a life's experiences. Only the detail about the eye differs greatly from that about the lips in quality; the former being mainly a tense surface over bone, whilst the lips have of course a much greater softness and mobility of texture. One hardly likes to dwell on these intimate points in the case of such a man as Thackeray; it seems like over-familiarity with one of the dead; and with what tender and faithful care would they have been worked out and perpetuated by a true friend and a true artist! What, turning now from nature to art, is Sculpture unless she can render those things? But from this bust they are absent. M. Marochetti has not given the vital details we have just so emphatically enumerated; he has not made the due distinction between the different qualities of texture. Bone and flesh are much the same in his art. All in the bust are smooth, rounded surfaces, which follow each other like the waves in a bad sea-piece. This is just the quality, as we have said, of an amateur's work; he suppresses and smooths because he cannot model and finish. "These conditions are so elementary," said the great critic, Jean Paul Planche, of the sculptor before us, "that I am at a loss to comprehend how M. Marochetti has neglected them. We have here no question of style; nothing beyond the mere alphabet of art. To break these conditions is the same as to be ignorant of spelling." Twen

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.
CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF Rs. 300 EACH.
Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muregonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchund.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Branches.
BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.
Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.
The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.
Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memoonbad by rail are also insured by this Company.
FRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.
Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 98, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	.. ..	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
3 do.	.. ..	at 2s. 11¼d.	
2 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11¾d.	
1 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	.. ..	at 1s. 11¼d.	

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No Interest will be allowed on Current Accounts under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JOHN GRAY Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000) RESERVED FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ ditto 4 „ do.
12 „ ditto 5 „ do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 3, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Gray and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES FRASER, Esq. (Messrs. Fraser, Soltau & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—W. H. FLORENCE, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Bradbwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches will forthwith have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	.. ..	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	.. ..	at 2s. 0½d.	
3 do.	.. ..	at 2s. 0¾d.	
2 do.	.. ..	at 2s. 0¾d.	
1 month's do.	.. ..	at 2s. 0¾d.	
Demand on Bank of England	.. ..	at 1s. 11¾d.	
On Ireland and Scotland	.. ..	1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... ... 7 „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 5,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills ; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight at above 2s. 0d. 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 1¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 1¾d. „
On demand ..... 2s. 1¾d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0¾d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 2s. 0¾d.
on the Continent and to Europe Over- } „
and at 1 day's sight.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tolicorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 5 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Bills, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Shares Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Bills, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 23rd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL : SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTTUMDAS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England.
} The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent.
{ Calcutta.....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Holtzgaur & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight is. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. is. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. is. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. is. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. is. 11¾d. do.
On Demand is. 12d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „ „

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commissions.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commissions will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
धि इंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन एंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड.)
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE PUNDOLJEE, Esq.
London Bankers—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates : The following are the rates of the day :—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
3 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
2 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
1 „ ... 1s. 11¾d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. : Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES ISGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જાપાન (લીમીટેડ.)
धी बाक आफ हींदुस्थान चाइना एंड जापान (लीमीटेड)
CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called Up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,600
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LEWIS Cox. FRENCH, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Four „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
Three „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
Two „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
One „ „ ..... 2s. 11¾d. „
On demand „ „ ..... 2s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland and Ireland..... 1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes payable in London and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 11¾d.
Drafts on *The Bank of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
The Bank receives deposits for investment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on bein.; furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *But in cases where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000 and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 9 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 3½ do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 3 do. do.
Do. 1 do. do. 2½ do. do.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted to the Proprietors free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manage

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
{ The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Karachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Office, Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
„ 6 do. 5 „ „
„ 12 do. 6 „ „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office Hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.*	DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.	

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. } HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand 2s. 0¾d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if a lac or upwards be paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to			
1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.	
Do. 3	do.	4	do. do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do. do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. F. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 *shares of* Rs. 500 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Fragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Prajeevandass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickerseth, Cleveland and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, on the security of
1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.
2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.
3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.
The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, crip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.
Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates :

For	3 months	5	per cent.	per annum.
„	6 „	6	„	„
„	9 „	7	„	„
„	12 „	8	„	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M. ; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)
By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager,
Bombay 21st January 18 .

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, an English built circular painted BROUGHAM, the property of a Gentleman. Price Rs. 700. Apply to MR. TOWNER, Saddler, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, "Young Maymoon" a high caste CHESTNUT ARAB, quiet to ride, fast and steady in Single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to MR. GINGER.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at R. Whitehelo's, Mount Road, Byculla,—a choice selection of Ornamental STONE-WORK, comprising FOUNTAINS, VASES, FIGURES, &c.

FOR SALE, just arrived per mail steamer, a case of QUININE, 1 ounce in Bottle, from HOWARDS & SONS, Stratford, near London. A Sample to be seen at our Office.
CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO ! With illustrations by JOVE ! ! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, a COFFEE ESTATE, situated in the healthy, pleasant, and picturesque province of Coorg, about 7 miles from Mercara, the chief Civil and Military station of the district. The main road leading from Mercara to Cod Ipett and Munzerabad runs at a distance of only 2 miles from the Estate, and is connected with it by a planter's road, on which Carts can travel with safety.
The Estate consprises 271 acres, as per Government survey certificate, but in reality much more. Of this 120 acres have been carefully planted and are in partial bearing—21 acres have been cleared and made ready for planting next season—30 acres form fine grazing land, and the remainder is dense forest. The soil has been pronounced by several experienced planters as capitally adapted for Coffee.
The Estate is well sheltered by ranges of mountains on all sides. There is a temporary Bungalow and Cooly lines, and a good supply of tools on the plantation.
The title is secured by a grant, and the Government right to the timber in the forest has been waved.
For further particulars apply by letter or in person to MR. W. JENNINGS Mercara, Coorg ; or to the Agent, Bangalore Bank, Bangalore.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brusscls Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close ; Sociables ; Stanhope Phaetons ; Mail Phaetons ; Waggonettes ; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels ; Buggies ; Children's Perambulators ; Accomplished Riding Horses ; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected —as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.
Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.* It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.
In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTRY, its effects are most signal ; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following :—
From

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, MR. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following :—
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We take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to those of our constituents who have responded to our call for payments of our accounts ; and again to request those who still hold back to do so no longer, as we are desirous of closing business as early as possible.
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